(VIth Year.) THE (No. 284.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1801.

BOSTON, June 15.

LATEST AND IMPORTANT NEWS,

Received by the arrival of the Washington, from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 30.

WE have the ſatisfaction and happineſs to announce that, according to private advices received this morning from Paris, *the whole of Egypt is in our poſſeſſion.*

This account was brought by major Keir, who landed at Dover laſt night from Calais.

By the over land diſpatch which arrived at the Eaſt-India houſe, intelligence was received of rear-admiral Blanket's having ſailed from Bombay on the 28th December, with a part of his ſquadron, and the troops from Bombay deſtined to act in Egypt. The reſt of the force was aſſembled at Trincomale, under the command of gen. Baird, and was expected to ſail in January. The whole, it was hoped, would land at Suez before the end of February.

The arrival of the two Hamburg mails yeſterday, muſt be conſidered matter for great congratulation, as the intelligence brought to government was highly ſatisfactory. The circumſtance of the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen having determined to re-open the navigation of the three great rivers which empty themſelves into the Northern Sea, was very juſtly conſidered of ſuch importance, as to be immediately made the ſubject of a letter from lord Hawkeſbury to the lord mayor.

"*Downing-ſtreet, April* 29.

"My Lord,

"I have great ſatisfaction in informing, you that by letters received this day from lord Carysfort and ſir James Grauford, it appears that the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen have determined to re-open the rivers of the north of Germany, and that all veſſels whatever will be allowed to navigate thoſe rivers without moleſtation.

"I beg your lordſhip will have the goodneſs to make this intelligence as public as poſſible in the city.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY.

"*To the right honourable the lord mayor.*"

IMPORTANT to AMERICA.

Sir William Scott yeſterday brought forward a motion, in the houſe of commons, for the better regulation of his majeſty's prize courts in the Weſt-Indies, &c. which after ſome conſiderable converſation in favour of it, and being ſeconded by the *chancellor of the exchequer*, was accepted and leave given to bring in a bill. Mr. Scott obſerved, that it was of the higheſt importance, to the intereſt and character of Great-Britain, that ſome alteration ſhould take place in the nature of the juriſdictions, and that inſtead of the numerous courts now exiſting, there ſhould be but three, one in Jamaica, one in Martinique, and one at Halifax; and that the judges inſtead of depending on the quantity of buſineſs for their profits, ſhould be placed, by liberal ſalaries, together with the regiſters and other officers, beyond the reach of corruption. In proof of the iniquitous conduct practiſed in theſe iſlands, it was remarked, that out of 318 caſes, not above 35 had been confirmed by the court of appeals in England. Mr. Nichols ſuggeſted the neceſſity of providing, that no one who had not taken a degree in our courts of civil law, or been admitted to the bar in the Engliſh courts, ſhall preſide in thoſe courts.

We flatter ourſelves that the meaſures of the emperor of Ruſſia will prevent the effuſion of blood in the Baltic, and ſpeedily re-eſtabliſh us in our former ſituation there, with reſpect to commerce and navigation. We regret, however, that it is not yet in our power to announce the removal of the embargo. As we have already ſtated, this meaſure being in its nature reciprocal, it was naturally to be expected that they would wait in Ruſſia for news from England on this point.

We believe it is now ſettled that lord Whitworth ſhall go as ambaſſador to St. Peterſburg, and that lord St. Helens, ſhall be plenipotentiary, at Paris, in the event of a right underſtanding between our miniſters and the chief conſul of France reſpecting the grounds of a negotioation.

Private accounts from Paris ſtate, that the utmoſt diſcontent prevailed there at the conduct of rear-admiral Gantheaume, in conſequence of his not having aſſiſted in his attempt to go to Egypt. Upon the intelligence being received of his having put into Toulon, Buonaparte ſent of a courier immediately, ordering him to put to ſea the moment he received thoſe orders. Gantheaume did not obey till ſome days afterwards (the 19th ult.) alleging the bad condition of his ſhips, and the damage they had ſuſtained in the voyage from Breſt; and requeſt an examination into his conduct.—It was reported at Paris, when the account was brought, that Gantheaume had returned to Toulon, which he did two or three days after his ſailing, that the chief conſul had immediately ſuperſeded him by the appointment of admiral Bruix to the command. Sir John Warren had ſailed from Naples on the 19th, the day Gantheaume left Toulon, and was cruiſing for him off Sardinia.

Yarmouth, April 26.

Sir Hyde Parker, we can now confidently ſtate, has been recalled from the command of the Baltic fleet, and lord Nelſon has been appointed to the chief command. His lordſhip had, we believe, entertained a wiſh to return to England; and accounts from Copenhagen, received yeſterday, ſtate, that he had requeſted paſſports from the court of Denmark for Hamburg, but we preſume the new arrangement which has been made will change his lordſhip's deſtination. The St. George of 98 guns, his lordſhip's flag ſhip, was the only line of battle ſhip remaining off Copenhagen, after the departure of Sir Hyde Parker for the Baltic, which took place on the evening of the 16th. Many circumſtances have come to our knowledge reſpecting the conduct of the Baltic fleet which we deem too delicate to be publicly ſtated at preſent.

Particulars of the unnatural death of the emperor Paul.

Altona, April 21.

In conſequence of the laſt arrival of letters from Ruſſia, which are no longer opened, it is aſſerted that the late emperor Paul I. died an unnatural death.

The circumſtances are variouſly related, but the following is the account moſt generally credited.

A few days before his death, Paul I. ſent to his ſenate two ukaſes, deſiring them to paſs and inſert them in the code of laws. The object of thoſe decrees was, to baniſh the now empreſs dowager and her children to Siberia, with the exception of the grand duke Conſtantine Paulowitch, the emperor's favourite. Decrees ſo barbarous and unnatural, revolted the feelings of the ſenate to ſuch a degree, that it was reſolved unanimouſly to declare the emperor *non compos mentis*—to compel him to abdicate the throne, and to keep him in ſafe cuſtody in ſome fortreſs the remainder of his life. At the ſame time it was agreed upon to proclaim his eldeſt ſon Alexander I. as his ſucceſſor, making him ſign previouſly the ukaſes which have ſince appeared, and exacting a promiſe that he ſhould govern the empire according to the ſpirit of the laws enacted by his grand-mother, Catharine the great.

Paul appeared as uſual in the ſenate, in expectation of finding the ratification of his mandates; but inſtead of that, the act of abdication was propoſed to him for his ſignature. Inflamed with rage, he loaded the ſenate with execrations, was going to attack ſome of the members with ſavage ferocity, when he was forcibly reſtrained, and ſuffocated in the ſcuffle. Some reports ſay, that one of the ſenators during the ſtruggle, came behind him and ſtrangled him with a cord.

Alexander, the new emperor was immediately called, and acquainted with the cauſe of his father's death, and his cruel decrees againſt himſelf, mother and family. After ſome heſitation Alexander ſigned the inſtruments and writings laid before him, and was proclaimed—*emperor of all the Ruſſias.*

In corroboration of the articles of news under the London head, reſpecting Egypt, a letter received here from Liverpool, by the Waſhington, of date of May 2, obſerves, "that official accounts of the entire defeat of the French in Egypt, have been received in London." This letter alſo mentions the decline in prices of all kinds of grain and proviſions.

The London paper of the 30th April, from which we have copied the principle articles of foreign news in this days gazette, contains ſeveral ſtatements of the death of the late emperor of Ruſſia; they all agree in opinion, that he died an unnatural death, but differ as to the manner in which he came to it. The Altona account *(see foreign head)* appears to us the moſt probable; although the following is entitled to credit, from the ſource through which it came to us.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in this place, dated April 23.

"You will have heard, before this letter reaches you, of the death of the emperor Paul. The ſentiments which this event excited at firſt, were thoſe of joy and gladneſs. Europe rejoiced to ſee his days numbered, who had acquired ſo powerful and pernicious an influence in its affairs; perhaps the death of no individual was ever ſo little lamented, as that of this man; people began to be reconciled to apoplexies. But when the real manner of his death was known, and its bloody details, his character and his vices were forgotten, and every feeling heart and virtuous mind were moved by the turpitude and atrocity of the deed. It ſeems, the firſt project of the conſpirators was to force him to ſign an act of abdication, and to confine him in ſome fortreſs for life; to this his ſons, Alexander the preſent emperor, and Conſtantine, were privy. The number of his aſſaſſins was about ten; the principal officers of his guard were gained, and all the ſentinels, except the one placed at the door of the apartment where he ſlept, who was likewiſe murdered. After ſome heſitation he ſigned the act of abdication; the conſpirators then retired and held a conſultation; after which, Suboffe, the principal, returned to the chamber of the emperor, who, ſeeing him alone, flew upon him, and endeavoured to diſarm him; the noiſe of this ſcuffle drew the reſt into the room, and then the bloody ſcene began, which is ſaid to have laſted one hour and a quarter. I ſhall ſend you further particulars of this event in my next."

The London paper mentioned above, in one of its ſtatements of this tranſaction, nearly agrees with the preceding account.

CONCORD, *(N. H.)* June 4.

A very remarkable effect of lightning happened at Sandbornton, on Friday the 20th ult. about ſunſet, near the houſes of Thaddeus Gage and Jeremiah French. The bolt fell on a pine tree about 100 feet high, and about two feet diameter, ſpliting it into ſhivers, and ſcattering them over about four acres of land; and then from the root of the tree it took its courſe in five directions—one of which was on a log fence ſtanding near the root of the tree, which it followed about 7 rods, laying it flat to the ground, ſhivering many of the logs into pieces, and ſetting the ſtuff on fire—the other four branches took to the ground from the ſtump of the tree, and continued about 5 rods, digging furrows in the earth in ſome places nearly 18 inches deep, turning out rocks, one to the weight of 4 or 5 hundred, and laying it 8 or 10 feet from the furrow; the furrows were as crooked in the earth as lightning in the cloud. No damage was done, excepting two boys were knocked down at Mr. Gage's door, about 25 rods from the tree—the boys were not much hurt; ſeveral ſquares of glaſs were broken in Mr. Gage's windows, and many things thrown down in the houſe. Mr. French's houſe ſtood within about 12 rods of the tree; it had one door knocked in, but the people in the houſe were not hurt.

LEOMINSTER, *(Maſs.)* June 4.

The thunder-ſtorm, on Friday laſt, doubtleſs yet no one has forgotten. Never was the artillery of Heaven diſplayed in more majeſty and power.

In THIS PLACE,

A tree about 40 rods N. E. from the meeting-houſe was ſtruck by the lightning; alſo a houſe in the S. W. part of the town in one room of which were two men and a dog; the dog was killed, and one of the men we underſtand, was injured in his feet and legs.

In ASHBURNHAM,

A barn 70 feet long, the property of one Mr. Holbrook was blown down. A boy and ſome cows were in it the inſtant it was made a heap of ruin. One cow was killed, but the boy eſcaped unhurt, and was the firſt to give notice of the accident to the family.

In FITZWILLIAM,

The ſcene was ſtill more melancholy. A girl by the name of Betſey Clarke, about 16 years of age, was with her brother in a barn feeding calves with milk. She had ſitten down on a ſill of the barn, the lightning ſtruck the barn, ran down a poſt, and paſſed to her head; the effects were terrible—the girl was inſtantly killed, a blanket thrown over her, had a hole ſtruck through it and took fire; her cloaths and the barn, were lighted in a flame. It is reported, although it is hardly credible, that the head of this unfortunate victim was conſiderably torn by the lightning. This is certainly a very uncommon thing, and never to be expected, conſidering that *animal matter* is ſuch a powerful conductor of the electric fluid.

In NEWMARLBORO,

And the towns adjacent, there was a heavy fall of hail; ſome of the ſtones were ſaid to have been one and a half inches in diameter.

STONINGTON-PORT, June 9.

Extract of a letter from captain Henry Fanning, dated South Georgia, February 5th, 1801, to his parents in this port.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that we are about to leave the moſt deſolate country ever formed by Nature,—the iſland itſelf is nothing but a promiſcuous rock, covered with everlaſting ſnow and ice.

and not a shrub to be seen; notwithstanding these appearances, we have been fortunate enough to procure near 10,000 seal skins, from the shores of this desolate isle, all of a superior quality to any, I believe, ever carried to India. We shall sail the first fair wind for Canton, by the way of Cape Horn, and it is likely we shall be able to procure a few thousand more on our passage, and be in New-York in about eleven months. I have lately returned to the ship, having been absent nearly three months with my men in procuring skins, and we have got nearly half the seal that has been taken off the island the last year, although there are about eleven sail of vessels here after skins."

A London paper of 25th April gives the following instance of

FILIAL LOVE AND PATRIOTISM.

In a few minutes after captain Otway had arrived at the admiralty with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crouded with inquiring visitors. Among the rest a young gentleman of the transport office, about thirteen years of age, was very conspicuous. His engaging figure, and eager deportment, interested all around him, and rivetted their attention. He hastily asked captain Otway after the Monarch:—"and my papa, Sir, how is he? Is he wounded? Is he killed?"—"Who is your papa my dear?" said capt. O. struck and afflicted with the youth's ingenuous sensibility.—"Captain MOSSE!"—"My dear! the *Monarch* has been very roughly handled." "Oh, I know your meaning!" exclaimed the mourner, "my dear papa is dead?"—Captain Otway was much agitated, and the youth bursting out into an agony of grief, bewailed the loss of his parent in few but pathetic sentences. At length he raised his head, and, with eyes streaming with tears, faultered out—"I am happy, however, that papa died *fighting for us!*"

BOSTON, June 13.

Danish particulars of their late affairs with the English.

Translated for the CENTINEL.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of April 21.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated April 11.

"From the memorable 2d to the 8th of this month, we were in a state of uncertainty, the more painful, as the temporary suspension of arms (under the security of which the English admirals and Danes held conference) was but little known to the public, and a renewal of hostilities every moment expected. Lord Nelson frequently repaired to the head quarters of the prince royal; and we began to augur favourably from these conferences, which the commanders of the English ships too eagerly encouraged; not to believe that they sincerely wished to end a struggle, the fury of which has been as ruinous to their ships as destructive to our men. If we had consulted only public opinion, and the martial ardor which animated the inhabitants of our capital, the contest might have been continued; every one was inflamed with a desire to combat, and to avenge their brothers who fell in the bloody battle of the 2d. But our government, too wise and humane to be carried away by the impulse of the moment, listened to the propositions made to it; those for a conclusion of a peace, however advantageous to Denmark, which the English admirals offered us, could not be accepted without a violation of our engagements with our allies, and our government constantly rejected every proposition of this kind. There was no other part to take but to agree upon an armistice, which might afford an opportunity of explaining with England, and making peace on just and honourable terms.

"Lord Nelson, always penetrated with the bravery of our countrymen, applied himself to the negotiation with all the good will and facility which his instructions would permit; perhaps, in reducing himself to an armistice, exceeded them. But his critical situation, the ruinous state of many of his vessels, the immoveable determination of the Danes, to devote themselves to death, rather than to submit to dishonourable terms, induced lord Nelson to adopt the armistice, which was concluded the 8th of this month, and ratified by admiral Parker on the 9th.

"This armistice was concluded with mutual frankness and good faith. The prince royal, who so well distinguishes between a ferocious enemy and a brave warrior, has shewn the hero of the British navy all the respect due to his valour and brilliant reputation. He has more than once dined with him, and in conversation both have given proofs of mutual esteem. An armistice, concluded under such auspices, assures us of a happy issue; and what increases the probability of our conjectures is, that at the moment of the conclusion of the truce, we were informed by an *estafette* of the death of the emperor Paul I. This event caused a sensation here which it is more easy to conceive than to paint. Every one is busy in his own conjectures; but intelligent men think there will be a striking contrast between the mild and amiable virtues of the new emperor, and the severe character and humour of his father. They allot a pacific system to Alexander I.—and we are more encouraged to hope from one of his first steps, the sending a courier to the court of London, to notify it of his advancement to the throne, that he will make the evils of war cease, and restore the tranquillity of the North as the first beneficent act of his reign.

"The English admirals, officially informed of the death of their enemy, whom they mortally hated, will be embarrassed, and many suppose they will receive new instructions before they enter the Baltic. If they are guided by just views, they will take no other part; but it is difficult to say what men, more accustomed to fight than to judge of the true interests of nations, will do. We have reason to believe they will change their plan, and we wait with impatience to see what effect the important news of the death of Paul will have on the chiefs of the English fleet.

"Our hospitals are filled with wounded—no pains are spared to relieve and sooth them, particularly the widows and children of those who so gloriously fell in the battle of the 2d. Subscriptions for this purpose are made to a large amount. One individual has subscribed 10,000 crowns.

"A commission, composed of honest, intelligent men, is established to receive these gifts, and render them as useful as possible. Our nation is distinguished for humanity as well as courage—it appears to be elevated far above the narrow views of self-interest, so disgraceful to any nation, yet which may often be reproached with it even in the midst of distress. But in this union of generous sentiments among our countrymen, we find motives to alleviate the loss of our brave brothers in arms, whose courage has saved their country!"

NEW-YORK, June 17.

In the schooner Dispatch, which arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from Lisbon, came passenger capt. Israel, son of citizen Israel Israel, sheriff of Philadelphia. From this gentleman a report has got in circulation, of the defeat of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army in Egypt, by the French general Menou. It is said this news was received at Lisbon by a vessel in a short passage from Egypt; but the captain of the Dispatch informed us, that the news came from London in a British packet!!!

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

George Maxwell, Esquire, attorney of the United States for the district of New-Jersey, vice Lucius H. Stockton, Esq; resigned.

Removals by the same.

Andrew Bell, Esquire, from the collectorship of the port of Amboy; Daniel Marsh appointed in his place.

Colonel Aaron Dunham, from the office of supervisor of the revenue, for the district of New-Jersey; James Linn appointed in his place.

THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

The Lancaster Journal mentions, that on the morning of the 12th inst, "*there were not more than seventy-six applications*" for the vacancy of the land office occasioned by the death of Mr. Muhlenberg!

From New-York—June 16.

This moment the ship Dispatch arrived in 40 days from Lisbon. Mr. Joseph Israel, a passenger, informs us, that the French were stationed in Bayonne to the amount of 40,000 men, on the point of marching against Portugal: in consequence of which, the plate had been taken from the churches in Portugal; the Portuguese army was marching for the frontiers, and a messenger had been dispatched to Paris to agree to the terms proposed by Buonaparte. Spain having declared war against Portugal, all the Spanish ships at Lisbon had been seized. Flour 20 dollars per barrel; Indian corn 2 dollars per bushel. —The plague was said to rage again in Cadiz.

June 20.

The following is from the American Citizen, of Thursday:

The dispatch left Lisbon on the 6th of May. On the 4th capt. Loring arrived there from Leghorn, who brought the news of the defeat of Abercrombie. To Leghorn the information was brought by a vessel from Egypt. This information from Leghorn was confirmed by a British vessel which arrived at Lisbon on the 5th May. Captain Hammet and citizen Israel, both agree that the English account stated that Abercrombie summoned Menou to surrender, to which he replied, that if Abercrombie and his army did not re-embark by a given day (which they do not remember) he would either put the English troops to the bayonet or bury the French army under the walls of Alexandria in the attempt. In consequence of this reply a dreadful action was fought in which the English lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 8000 men! This news, which came from two different quarters, and bore the stamp of authenticity, both captains say, induced *the Danes to hoist their colours as a token of joy.*

"They also say that in the battle of the Sound Nelson was wounded in his *remaining arm*—and that the report made by Snowden of yesterday concerning the French demanding money from the merchants of Lisbon is not true. They say that the French have made no such demand, and that it is the English merchants only who have voluntarily offered them money, that they may be free from molestation in case of actual invasion.

"The army destined to invade Portugal was in readiness when the dispatch sailed. The Spanish army was to be commanded by the prince of peace, and the French army by the second consul of the French republic."

Mr. Fulton, who introduced the Panorama at Paris, has lately made some experiments at Havre and Brest with his fish boat. This boat is constructed nearly in the usual manner, only that the sides swell out more, and that the bottom is flat. The latter has an aperture in the middle for receiving a pump, by means of which the vessel is made to descend to the bottom of the water.—At one of the extremities there is another pump, by the help of which it ascends to the surface; and at the stern it is furnished with a rudder, by which it is steered when under the water. Over the boat, which closes like a box, stands a kind of [illegible] in the same manner as those [illegible] top are circular glasses, in order [illegible] if furnished with several pieces of [illegible] ed, that convey light to the interior [illegible] the bottom is a glass that reflects the [illegible] these means, a person in the boat can see [illegible] that passes above him. Mr. Fulton, in the [illegible] of his experiments, remained several hours [illegible] water without the necessity of ascending to the [illegible] face. With this boat he can set fire to [illegible] great distance, without being seen. To [illegible] possibility of producing this effect, fascines [illegible] with pitch were fastened to the end of the [illegible] fish boat then sunk down, and at the end of half an hour the fascines were observed to be in [illegible] Mr. Fulton suffers nobody to enter this boat [illegible] himself. He has invented also a kind of arrows or darts, which he can fix in any vessel that he intends to set on fire.

CHARLESTON, June 3.

Captain Wood, in the Susan of Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday. Sailed from the Havanna on the 22d of May, bound to New-York, with a cargo of molasses, sugar and cotton. Two days afterwards was taken by a New-Providence privateer, under pretence that the cotton was Spanish property; a prize master and four hands were put on board, and ordered to Nassau. The prize-master, an ignorant fellow, was induced to relinquish the command of the vessel to captain Wood, on condition of his carrying her immediately to Nassau, instead of which he bore away for this port, and had the address to receive a pilot on board off our bar, before the prize-master was aware of his situation.

We are informed that a verdict in behalf of the state, in the sum of 2142 dollars 85 cents, was yesterday obtained in the court of common pleas, against Thomas Oliver, for disobeying the quarantine laws of this state, in the month of June last.

NORFOLK, June 11.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Industry, captain Stanley, in 35 days from London. He brings neither letters, news-papers, nor verbal intelligence of any kind—consequently, we can say nothing as to the state of England, &c. !!!

WASHINGTON, June 17.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

William Baker, of Columbia district, marshal of the Patowmack district.

William Lee, of Massachusetts, commercial agent of the United States for the port of Bourdeaux, in the republic of France.

It is with much pleasure we inform the public that the commissioners have determined to build an elliptical room in the south wing of the capital for the accommodation of the house of representatives. The dimensions will be 88 feet by 66 feet; and it is intended so to construct it as to make it a part of the permanent buildings of the capitol, and in perfect harmony with the original plan.

Sale of public lands.

By accounts from Chillicothe, at which place one of the land-offices of the United States is established by law of congress, one tract on the Hockhocking sold to J. Slater as high as 13 dollars per acre; and above 900 acres sold to Thomas Reese as high as 5 dollars and 90 cents per acre, the whole of the remaining sales would have netted at least 5 dollars per acre, instead of 2 and 25 cents, as they did, but for a connivance with the illegal trespassers now in possession, who threatened those who bid against them. Immediately after the sale several of them sold out at 8 and 10 dollars the acre.

It should be remarked that these lands are the richest in the world, in quality; of which kind the United States still own near 100 millions of acres, besides 130 millions of inferior kinds.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 27.

"Sugar and coffee are not brisk here, brandy lower than it was, flour below the indemnity price, rice will probably soon be below it."

From New-Orleans, May 9. "The markets here are overstocked with English and West-India goods. Flour is at 9 dollars and getting higher." This letter makes no mention of the blockade of the river by the English. [*Boston Centinel.*]

Annapolis, June 25.

We are informed, says a late New-York paper, that chancellor Livingston will sail for France in the U. S. frigate Boston, and that the Adams will shortly sail for the Mediterranean to reinforce our squadron destined to that sea.

Philadelphia, June 22.

It is confidently asserted, that Mr. King, our minister in London, has requested his recal.—and that Mr. Madison, who is about to resign the department of state, will succeed Mr. King.

We tender our sincere thanks to the gentleman who communicated to us the New-York "*Commercial Advertiser*" of Saturday last. From this paper we have extracted, and now lay before our readers the official accounts of the landing and subsequent operations of the British forces in Egypt to the 8th March, on which day the French army, under the immediate command of gen. Menou, was defeated

...killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners. The castle of Aboukir surrendered on the Wednesday preceding this engagement, in which the British and Turkish troops were immediately landed.

Another important article, contained in this paper, is the probability of an amicable adjustment of the differences between England and Russia. The Russian ambassador at Copenhagen has been instructed, by his court, to inform admiral Parker, "that it was the wish of the emperor to accommodate the differences between Russia and England." This declaration was instantly dispatched to admiral Parker by a swift sailing cutter, which fortunately reached him in the Baltic before he had met with the Russian fleet.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801. 1aug'1st

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 13th day of July next, at Prim-Rose Hill, two miles from Annapolis,

A GREAT variety of stock, household and farming utensils, consisting of carts, ploughs, chain traces, wheat fan, &cc. &c. together with many other useful and valuable articles of furniture. Sale will commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all is sold. Terms of sale are, for all sums under twenty dollars cash, and all exceeding that amount notes, with approved security, at six months, will be required. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of

WM. and JO. SMITH.

June 20, 1801. 1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the whole of a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called WARDROPP, or WARDROP, as my particular part thereof, pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD DORSEY.

June 19, 1801. 1aug1st

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Montgomery county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HARWOOD, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1801.

JOHN HARWOOD.

W. Harwood 1

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, at or before the twenty-third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of June, 1801.

WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator of Charles. 1

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 3d day of January last, a negro man named PERRY, who calls himself PERRY SMOTHERS, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, of a yellowish complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, yarn hose, and country made shoes; he was for some time harboured in the neighbourhood of captain Samuel Maynard, near Herring Bay, where he has a mother, and should he have left it, as I have some reason to expect, I have no doubt but he will endeavour to make his escape either by the way of Annapolis, Baltimore, or the city of Washington. Any person apprehending the said fellow, in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

JAMES HEIGHE.

1

Calvert county, June 18, 1801.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, a gray MARE, about [illegible] hands high, nine years old, foxed ears, and a long bob-tail, she racks, trots, and gallops, and appears to have been worked. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1801. 3X

JANE URQUHART.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers, and Margaret Lee Rogers, having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and, (on the return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of a division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that the said real estate will be sold at public auction, in separate parcels, as follows:

On Tuesday the 28th of July next, the following property, to wit: A convenient framed dwelling-house, two stories high, with cellar, kitchen, and other out-houses, situate in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county. The yard is paled in, and there is a large garden, and several lots of ground adjoining, which can be easily enclosed. Some of the lots will be sold separate from the house.

A lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, near the court-house, with a small tenement thereon.

A tract of land about two miles from Upper-Marlborough, called BACKLAND, containing about three hundred acres. This land lies on the main road to the city of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco and small grain, and has a considerable quantity of meadow. The improvements consist of quarters, tobacco-house, corn-house, dairy, &c. there is a good orchard, and several other valuable fruit trees.

A smaller tract, nearly adjoining the former, called GOODLUCK, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, on which there is a good orchard, and a house suitable for a tenant. The whole of the above property is under rent till the first day of January, 1802, when possession will be delivered. The land will be surveyed either before or immediately after the sale.

The above sales will be held at the tavern in Upper-Marlborough kept by Mrs. Sarah Brookes and Mr. Coolidge, and will commence at four o'clock P. M.

On Friday the 7th day of August next, a large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a large garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th day of April, 1802, after which possession will be given. The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The purchaser or purchasers of each parcel of the above property must give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years from the time of sale. And on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers of each parcel, all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers, and the said Margaret Lee Rogers, had therein, and which descended to their children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 12, 1801. 2

ALL persons indebted to JOHN BRICE, jun. of Baltimore, are requested to come and make payment to the subscriber, without delay.

JOHN BRICE, Trustee.

Annapolis, June 17, 1801. 2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of South river, the first of this month, negro STEPHEN, a handsome well made fellow, of a dark complexion; he is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloathing was a white jacket, white osnabrig shirt, and blue pantaloons. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

RICHARD HALL.

2

June 17, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in the county aforesaid, called HULL, as well as their respective parts thereof, pursuant to the directions of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

PHILIP J. FORD,
ANN FORD.

June 1, 1801. 3

Warning to Trespassers.

NOTICE, I have purchased STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801. 7

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of Severn, as trespassers, early in April last, two bay mare COLTS, each appears to be three years old, they are neither docked or branded. The owner, or owners, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BASIL BROWN.

2

By his Excellency

BENJAMIN OGLE,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments, containing the number of votes for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives: We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, was elected for the first district; RICHARD SPRIGG, junior, Esquire, was elected for the second district; THOMAS PLATER, Esquire, was elected for the third district; DANIEL HEISTER, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district; SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district; JOHN ARCHER, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; and JOHN DENNIS, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Federalist, at the City of Washington, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Cowan's paper, at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

4

THIS is to give notice, that I once more request all persons, particularly those in Baltimore-town, who have claims against the estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, in order that it may be ascertained what is the amount of the claims against said estate.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

3X

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 17th day of March, last, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick spoken fellow; his cloathing a sailor's jacket and trousers, old felt hat, and coarse shoes.

About the last of April was committed, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself MATT, and says he belongs to MARY JENKINS, of Saint-Mary's county; this fellow is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his cloathing is a kersey jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trousers, no other apparel. And

About the first of this instant was also committed, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of MOSES, who says that he belongs to JOHN SMITH, in the state of Virginia, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; his wearing apparel a blue cloth jacket and trousers, felt hat, and a small bundle of linen cloaths, such as shirts.

The owners are requested to come and pay the prison fees, and other charges, and take them away, or they will be sold out after the tenth of July next for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

3

June 8, 1801.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

HAS IMPORTED,

In the ship ORIENT, from MADEIRA,

A FEW pipes of old London particular bill WINE, of the first quality, and fit for use, which will be disposed of by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon.

He has likewise for sale four years old Cogniac brandy, by the cask or gallon, and a few casks of London bottled porter.

June 2, 1801. 4

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertisement, opened books for receiving subscriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eastern Branch, and the same being fully subscribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the stockholders is requested to be held at Tunnicliff's hotel, in the City of Washington, on the second Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing five directors for managing the concerns of said company.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

6

Washington city, May 1, 1801.

The duchies of Bremen and Verdun, now seized by the Prussians, belonged to Sweden from 1618 to 1720, when they were surrendered by the treaty to George I. in exchange for a million of rix dollars.

Letters from Alicant, received by the King George packet, which arrived on Thursday at Yarmouth from Hamburg, state, that the Spanish government has had recourse to a forced loan for defraying the expences of the state. The contributions are fixed according to the estimated competency of each city and town to furnish the supply. Malaga has been rated at 9,000,000 of reals of inferior value, making a sum of about 75,000l. English money.

The packet whose arrival at Harwich yesterday from Cuxhaven, we have announced above, brought neither mails nor messengers. Just before the packet left Cuxhaven, a party of Prussian horse marched into the town. It is probable, that the Danes will evacuate Hamburg, and that the Prussians will take possession of it. No interruption, however, will take place in the communication between this country and Hamburg and Cuxhaven.

At the corn exchange this morning, wheat fell full 5s. per quarter lower than Monday's market, and flour has declined full 7s. per sack.

Yesterday Mr. Newland, from the bank of England, gave notice at the stock exchange, in consequence of an application from the subscribers to the loan, that the bank would make the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh instalment; the eighth to be made by the subscribers; and the whole to be redeemed on or before the 4th of December next.

The whole of the Prussian and Russian ports, it is reported, have been opened to the commerce of this country; and it is even added, that a quantity of wheat is shortly expected to arrive in this country from Russia.

It is reported that the French government is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of admiral Gantheaume for not proceeding to Egypt immediately, and for not sailing again sooner after going into Toulon. It seems now certain that Gantheaume's squadron has sailed, as our accounts state that Bruix has taken the command of it. On arriving off the coast of Egypt, if Egypt be the destination, it will probably find lord Keith's fleet there.

According to an authentic list, the French army of the Rhine, at the beginning of the last campaign, amounted, including the corps of St. Suzanne, to 104,000 men.

An article from Vienna, April 8, states, "It is again said that count Cobentzel is to remain at Paris, as ambassador from our court. The commercial intercourse with France is again in a fair train, and many bills of exchange from Paris and other French commercial places are seen here already. The Swiss regiments still continue in the pay of Great-Britain, and have consented to embark at Trieste for their further destination."

The preliminary operations relative to the secularization, are according to the Prague Gazette, already determined! The bishops of Germany, and those employed under them, will receive pensions: the chapters, nobility, &c. will be obliged to contribute to the state funds, for the liquidation of the national debt. The chapters and establishment, spiritual and temporal, willbe deprived of the quality of immediate state of the empire. The military organization of the empire will undergo a reform, provided that, in consequence of the present organization, the petty states do not answer to the exigency of existing circumstances.

Letters from Petersburg of the 7th, and others from the Russian frontiers of the 16th, happily confirm the removal of the sequestration on British property, the dismissal of the commission of liquidation, and the restoration of trade between Russia and Great-Britain. Though the property sequestrated had not yet been restored to the English owners, the commercial department at Petersburg, Riga, and in other places, was most actively employed in making out the instruments of restitution in due legal form.

In the Paris papers received yesterday is a letter from Copenhagen of the 12th, which explains the cause of the differences stated to exist between the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm. When the British fleet was expected to attempt the passage of the Sound, his Swedish majesty was requested by the Danish government to erect batteries along his coast, and to fortify Helsinberg. Thinking this a favourable opportunity to re-establish the ancient rights of Sweden, he demanded as the reward of his compliance—1st. That the treaty of Abo, concluded in 1706, should be annulled. 2dly. That on re-erecting the fortress of Helsinberg, Sweden should be re-admitted to that share of the duties of the Sound which it formerly possessed. And 3dly. That this fortress should remain entire at the conclusion of a peace.

The answer of the court of Copenhagen was, that in the impending critical position, his Swedish majesty could not take advantage of a measure of security in order to annul a treaty consolidated by time, and recognized by all powers; and that if Sweden was not in a state to defray the expence of putting her coast in a state of defence, the king of Denmark would take that upon himself; on condition that the works to be raised for defending the passage of the Sound should be demolished at the peace.

It is ascertained that the preparations for co-operating in the defence of the Sound were on the part of Sweden very incomplete.

The citizens Laureston and Berthier, the French agents, were treated with every mark of distinction at Denmark; and the crown prince gave orders that they should be shewn the fortifications, and all the works of defence.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Windsor Castle, dated off Brest, April 22.

"Our gallant admiral has been in expectation that the enemy would attempts to escape from Brest during the strong easterly winds which have lately prevailed: their fleet, however, still remains in port, consisting of twenty-four sail of the line and nine frigates, apparently ready for sea. Should they think proper to risk a meeting, we have the following force to receive them:

"Ville de Paris, 110; St. Joseph, 110; Royal George, 110; Royal Sovereign, 110; Princess Royal, 98; Temeraire, 98; Windsor Castle, 98; Neptune, 98; Formidable, 98; Prince George, 98; Atlas, 98; Prince, 98; Glory, 98; Barfleur, 98; Cæsar, 80; Triumph, 74; Majestic, 74; Belleisle, 74; L'Achille, 74; Resolution, 74; Terrible, 74; Excellent, 74; Magnificent, 74.

"The three first ships are stationed close in with the Black Rocks. Sir Edward Pellew, joined the fleet four days ago from the bay, and brought intelligence of three French line of battle ships being in the harbour of Rochefort, ready for sea: Sir Edward was dispatched the same evening in his ship, the l'Impeteux, accompanied by the Robust and Captain, in order to keep a close cruise off that port:—We are sanguine to a man of success, should the enemy dare to quit their favourite anchorage in Brest harbour. We have had pleasing general accounts from our Baltic fleet, but no particulars."

NEW-YORK, June 20.

A respectable physician of this place, who has had astonishing success in curing the bite of mad dogs, in several parts of the continent, has humanely favoured the public with his recipe of cure, which it is earnestly requested may be republished in every paper in the United States—It is as follows:

Recipe for the cure of the hydrophobia, or bite of a mad dog.

Place a blister on the wound immediately, the sooner the better; and even if this has been neglected till the wound has healed, it is necessary to apply it; also apply blisters to the inside of the ancles, wrists and between the shoulders of the patient, keeping two running at a time. Keep the patient in free use of vinegar, either in food or drink, and if he has not a tight room render it so by hanging up blankets; then boil a quart or two of vinegar, place it in the room with the patient on a chafing dish or a kettle of coals, and let the patient continue in the room fifteen minutes at a time, in the morning and evening, and often wet his ancles, feet and wrists with it. Give him three or four doses of the following medicine in the course of three weeks, that is, as often as once in five or six days: calomel, 8 grains, native cinnabar and salt of amber each 4 ounces, to each dose, to be taken in the morning in molasses; also give him a decoction of tea made of sasaparilla root and guiacum chips (commonly called lignum vitæ dust.) If the patient is actually labouring under the symptoms of hydrophobia, give the several remedies more frequently; if soon after the bite, as above. If the patient actually has the disorder, when first attended to, repeat the remedies until he recovers; if immediately after the bite, it will be necessary to attend him three weeks, which generally clears him from infection. His diet must be light, and easy of digestion, generally, though he may make a moderate use of animal food: but he must entirely avoid the use of spirituous liquors. The above is the general plan I follow.

LOT TRIP.

New-York, 6th mo. 1801.

June 24.

Last evening arrived here, in 27 days from Cayenne, the French national brig La Mutine, commanded by lieut. Raybaud, having under his orders, the corvette La Banare, commanded by citizen Fahre. At the west end of Bermuda, they fell in with a new schooner upset, but could not learn her name. They also fell in with the ship ——, captain Hardy, from Cape de Verds, with salt, for Philadelphia, dismasted, which they supplied with provisions.

We understand La Mutine has brought out dispatches for citizen Pichon, consul-general of the French republic, at Washington.

June 25.

Yesterday morning arrived here the English government brig Serpent, captain Dwyer, in 14 days from Dominique, mounting six 24 pound carronades, and ten fixes. As she passed Fort Jay, she fired a salute of 16 guns.

The Serpent is one of the 18 British vessels of war which formed the blockade of Guadaloupe—which place, captain Dwyer informs us, is so well surrounded, that no vessels can either enter or come out. It is expected the French will soon be starved out, and surrender the place to the English.

By captain Dwyer, we learn, that on the 23d of May, two French frigates, one of 48 and the other of 46 guns, arrived at Guadaloupe from France. Very near Guadaloupe they were met by his Britannic majesty's frigate Andromache, of 32 guns, and had a brush with both of them; but the two French frigates keeping both together enabled them to get into port.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

On the 29th of May last two French frigates arrived at Port Liberty, Guadaloupe, after a passage of 24 days from l'Orient, having on board 600 troops, with citizen G. La Crosse, rear-admiral, captain-general of the island of Guadaloupe, a general of the army, and four millions of livres in specie. Many persons heretofore in the public employ, were to embark on board the [illegible] the late consuls of St. Domingo [illegible] man, and the commanders of the [illegible] the number. General La Crosse, [illegible] after his arrival, took charge of the [illegible] Guadaloupe.

The following is from Natchez, [illegible] 9th instant.

We have this moment received [illegible] vessel just arrived from cruising off Havanna, [illegible] action took place between a Spanish line of [illegible] ship, and 3 frigates, and 2 of our frigates, (the [illegible] paze and Thetis) and one of our sloops of war [illegible] Lark). The latter, after engaging the Spanish [illegible] considerable time, chased them into port. [illegible] counts state, that captain Church, of the Tom[illegible] wounded in the leg.

Extract of a letter from New-York, by yesterday's mail.

"The ship Brothers, of your port, was at Londonderry 30th April ready for sea, with upwards of 400 passengers on board; government having stopped granting orders of council, the vessels were not allowed to clear out. The captain of the schooner Traveller, arrived here from Sligo, informs, that after waiting upwards of a month, he got an order of council on the 16th May. It was then determined to permit all the vessels that had their passengers on board to proceed; but in future, no vessel should carry more than *one passenger* for every seven tons burthen.

The Tripoli, which is said in the report of captain Williams, of Salem, to have been taken by the French, is supposed to be that of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, and not the Barbarian Tripoli.—The former contains nearly 60,000 inhabitants, and is about 99 miles N. W. of Damascus.

[*N. York Mercan. Adv.*]

LEXINGTON, June 8.

We understand from respectable authority, that the governor of Louisiana has forbid the introduction of slaves into that country, from the United States, and has ordered all slaves that have been taken there within the last 12 months, to be removed from the territories of his Catholic majesty, without delay.

WASHINGTON, (Geo.) June 6.

Some men from Carolina, passed thro' this place this week on their return home, having set out for Tom Bigba, but colonel Hawkins informed them it would be dangerous to proceed; that a great part of the Indians had joined Bowles, and had threatened to tear down his (Hawkin's) house—that he expected an attack every day.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

Daniel Marsh, collector of Perth Amboy.

James Linn, supervisor of New-Jersey.

Commissioners to treat with several nations of Indians east of the Mississippi.

Gen. William R. Davie.

Gen. James Wilkinson, and

Col. Benjamin Hawkins.

Agent with the Cherokees, and military agent in Tennessee.

Col. Return J. Meigs, in place of capt. Lewis and col. Hendley.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

Extract of a letter from capt. Wm. Storer, master of the ship Friendship, of this port, to his owners, in Salem, dated Hamburg, April 21.

"This day accounts came from Russia, informing of the tragical death of the emperor Paul. It was said that he had decreed that the empress and his two sons should be banished to Siberia. The senate sat by themselves, and unanimously agreed that he must be insane, and passed a vote that he should be imprisoned—and in case that he would not go by fair means to put an end to him. The officers, who had the commission, passed the first and second guard without opposition, but when they came to the third they were seriously opposed. The emperor, hearing the noise, came from his bed chamber to know the cause. The person who was to inform him of what the senate had done, and who told him bluntly that they looked upon him as an insane person, and that he must be confined—at which the emperor struck him—the officer and emperor had a few blows together—but those who came with the officer, knowing their business, took a halter from under their cloaks, and strangled him immediately—thus putting an end to Paul."

June 24.

From St. Christopher papers to the 29th of May, received at the office of the New-York Gazette.

On Sunday his majesty's ship Leviathan, rear-admiral Duckworth, with gen. Trigge on board, sailed to the southward.

By a vessel from Martinique we learn of the arrival at that island of the ship Juno, after a short passage from Liverpool. We understand she brings the important intelligence that a brother of the first consul and two generals (one of whom is said to be Moreau) had arrived in England to open a negotiation for peace. We can only wish the completest success to the measures his majesty's ministers may adopt to bring about so desirable an end. Sir Home Popham, it is also said, has sailed on a secret expedition, supposed for the Brazils.

A report has been received from Bourdeaux, that the dey of Algiers, has declared war against the United States.

[illegible]

Where [illegible] and [illegible] will [illegible] with reasonableness to the next federal coin, will [illegible] at the office of discount and deposit on Monday, and [illegible] to be composed principally of bears with a thin [illegible] of gold. The false coin is greatly deficient in weight, and the body of the bird is considerably more than that of the true eagle. Others of the same [illegible] it is supposed are in circulation.

BEWARE of COUNTERFEITS.

There are in circulation 20 dollar and 5 dollar counterfeit bank bills of the bank of the United States; the 20 dollar bills are payable at Philadelphia, the 5 dollar bills at the bank of discount and deposit in New-York. The bills are ilily executed, particularly the five dollar bills, on the backs of which the words *Corns. Ray*, are a bad imitation. Those versed in these bills will at once detect them.

We hear from different parts of the country (says the George-town Museum) that the harvest of this year will reward the toils of the husbandman with uncommon liberality and give occasion for a double proportion of gladness and gratitude.

June 26.

MORE KIDNAPPING!

A person of veracity from Montgomery county, relates the following singular instance of an infamous attempt at kidnapping, which took place near Clarksburg, on Tuesday morning last:—Four villains, two white and two mulattoes, overtook a couple of young white lads, about 14 years of age, on the road, whom they seized, carried into the woods, gagged in a most shocking manner, shaved their heads and bound them with cords; after which the villains went about a mile further to a tavern, for the purpose of taking breakfast.—During their absence, the oldest boy (son of Mr. John Reed, a respectable farmer) was so fortunate as to get himself loose, and proceeded home, with his mouth shockingly lacerated with the gag. The neighbourhood were directly alarmed, and the other boy recovered; but the villains escaped, except one, who was seized and committed. This event, so extraordinary, excited the greatest alarm in the county, and my informant adds, that the people of that neighbourhood had turned out with arms, to endeavour to overtake the fugitive villains.

JUST RECEIVED,

An ASSORTMENT

Of handsome China cups and saucers.
China in sets.
Glass and queen's ware, of every description.
A few dozen elegant cut wines, tumblers, goblets and decanters.
Lavender water.
Orange flower ditto.
Rose ditto.
Syrup of punch.
Cordials.
A box, containing an assortment of *bonbons*.
French brandy.
N. E. rum.
Whiskey.
Spermaceti and tallow candles.
Castile Soap.
Teas, sugars, loaf and brown.
A general assortment of fruits.

With a number of other articles too tedious to mention, for sale, at my store, between Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Munroe's.

WILLIAM W. BREWER.

Annapolis, June 23, 1801.

PLATE STOLEN.

STOLEN from the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in the night of the 29th or morning of the 30th of June, one large and one small SILVER WAITER, or SALVER, one large and one small COFFEE-POT, with three crescents and an antelope's head engraved on them. TWENTY DOLLARS shall be paid to any person who will restore them.

ANNE OGLE.

Annapolis, July 1, 1801.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition Saint-Mary's county court, at August term next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Saint-Mary's county, to wit: THAMES, HARROW HILLS, and SAINT-THOMAS, with ADDITION.

JOHN BRISCOE.

June 22, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH, } Executors.
ROBERT A. SMITH, }

June 30, 1801.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the lines of a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called WARREFORD, or WARENOF, as my particular [illegible], pursuant to the direction of the act, [illegible] for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD DORSEY.

June 18, 1801.

HADDAWAY's FERRY
And
MAIL STAGE.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a mail hath been established by law from the city of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay, by the subscribers ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay, to his landing on the eastern shore; from whence it is carried in his stage to Easton. It leaves Easton on every Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same rout and conveyances. He hath provided himself, with a stage and team of horses, and two convenient boats, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned, in conformity with the establishment of the mail, and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage and packet boats in readiness at all times, when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a chaise and saddle horses for their service.

The seat of government being now established at the city of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the eastern shore, through the city of Annapolis, will be frequent. To make them easy and commodious, is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore.

His landing is excellent, and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the ice: the road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers.

The fare for every passenger from Easton to his landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents, and from his landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters. Baggage in the usual proportion.

Entertainment at his dwelling-house, near the landing, for passengers and horses, upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junior.

N. B. A regular mail is established between the city of Washington and Annapolis.

Bay Side, June 24, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 13th day of July next, at Prim-Rose Hill, two miles from Annapolis,

A GREAT variety of stock, household and farming utensils, consisting of carts, ploughs, chain traces, wheat fan, &c. &c. together with many other useful and valuable articles of furniture. Sale will commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all is sold. Terms of sale are, for all sums under twenty dollars cash, and all exceeding that amount notes, with approved security, at six months, will be required. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of

WM. and JO. SMITH.

June 30, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Montgomery county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HARWOOD, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1801.

JOHN HARWOOD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertisement, opened books for receiving subscriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eastern Branch, and the same being fully subscribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the stockholders is requested to be held at Tunnicliff's hotel, in the City of Washington, on the second Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing five directors for managing the concerns of said company.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

Washington city, May 1, 1801.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers, and Margaret Lee Rogers, having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and, (on the return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of a division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that the said real estate will be sold at public auction, in separate parcels, as follows:

On Tuesday the 28th of July next, the following property, to wit: A convenient framed dwelling-house, two stories high, with cellar, kitchen, and other out-houses, situate in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county. The yard is paled in, and there is a large garden, and several lots of ground adjoining, which can be easily enclosed. Some of the lots will be sold separate from the house.

A lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, near the court-house, with a small tenement thereon.

A tract of land about two miles from Upper-Marlborough, called BACKLAND, containing about three hundred acres. This land lies on the main road to the city of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco and small grain, and has a considerable quantity of meadow. The improvements consist of quarters, tobacco-house, corn-house, dairy, &c. there is a good orchard, and several other valuable fruit trees.

A smaller tract, nearly adjoining the former, called GOODLUCK, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, on which there is a good orchard, and a house suitable for a tenant. The whole of the above property is under rent till the first day of January, 1802, when possession will be delivered. The land will be surveyed either before or immediately after the sale.

The above sales will be held at the tavern in Upper-Marlborough kept by Mrs. Sarah Brookes and Mr. Coolidge, and will commence at four o'clock P. M.

On Friday the 7th day of August next, a large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a large garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th day of April, 1802, after which possession will be given. The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The purchaser or purchasers of each parcel of the above property must give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years from the time of sale. And on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers of each parcel, all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers, and the said Margaret Lee Rogers, had therein, and which descended to their children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 12, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, at or before the twenty-third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1801.

WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator of Charles.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 3d day of January last, a negro man named PERRY, who calls himself PERRY SMOTHERS, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, of a yellowish complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, yarn hose, and country made shoes; he was for some time harboured in the neighbourhood of captain Samuel Maynard, near Herring Bay, where he has a father, and should he have left it, as I have some reason to expect, I have no doubt but he will endeavour to make his escape either by the way of Annapolis, Baltimore, or the city of Washington. Any person apprehending the said fellow, in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, June 16, 1801.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, a gray MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, foxed ears, and a long bob-tail, she racks, trots, and gallops, and appears to have been worked. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1801. JANE URQUHART.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has IMPORTED,

In the ship ORIENT, from MADEIRA,

A FEW pipes of old London particular bill WINE, of the first quality, and fit for use, which will be disposed of by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon.

He has likewise for sale four years old Cogniac brandy, by the cask or gallon, and a few casks of London bottled porter.

June 2, 1801.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since his commencing his present business, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may please to honour him with their custom. His house is now completely provided with every necessary article of the best quality, and he solicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious house lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, distinct from his tavern, in a handsome style, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himself with the best hay and oats, he will take horses to stand at livery, on the lowest terms. He has also laid in a large quantity of ice for the summer season. 10

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the house in Corn-Hill-street, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give satisfaction.

He has also opened a grocery store, where he keeps a general assortment of groceries of the best kind, which he will sell for cash on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 10

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 19

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description.

N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale. 10

LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with streight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800. 27

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine store Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general imporerishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. HAMILTON's
Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cases, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Cann, wife of Mr. M'Cann, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

Dr. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and aepellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,
And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.* 44

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.